The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1917 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met at 2½ o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE REMONSTRANCES OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Gen. NYE presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has become a matter of history and public notoriety that large and tumultuous assemblages of people are marching through our streets and congregating in public places; and

Whereas, At these several gatherings, wild and inflammatory speeches are made, calculated to incite the minds of the ignorant but poor laborers to acts of an unlawful character; and

Whereas, There is good reason to suppose that these gatherings, this excitement and processions are gotten up, not by the honest laborer asking for work or bread, but by designing persons who do not labor for bread; and

Whereas, This Department is not blind to the fact that under the cry for bread by persons not hungered, cellars have been sacked and Governments overthrown, and hills, ever how easy it is to raise a cry and excite the passions of the people against the rich, and therefore wishes to warned [sic] against the artful unbounded [illegible], and the Board and constituted authorities, and the wealth of the rich for the support of the indigent and poor; and

Whereas, The humanity of our laws stands pre-eminent, with the lamb of the executive from which many persons who are now tasking the country have emigrated, forgetting, as they seem to, that property is made by none the burthener of the destitute; and

Whereas, Threats of intimidation are not calculated, under our form of government to redress wrongs or appease hunger, but are well calculated to work a deep and irretrievable injury upon all classes of society by intimidating the business men of the City who deal in the great staples of food and likewise prevent the country dealers in produce from sending it to a destination where it is threatened with confiscation by an ungovernable mob, adding thereby to the now high price of food, the element of scarcity and increased difficulty in obtaining it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Police in and for the Metropolitan Police District deeply sympathize with all the sufferings of all classes of the City, and pledge themselves to do all in their power to alleviate want, yet they firmly and kindly admonish all persons, native citizens or foreign born, to desist from further attempts to excite or keep alive the present excitement in our City with regard to labor or supplies of food.

Resolved, That the people and property-holders of this City may rest with entire confidence in the disposition and ability of this department to meet with promptness and efficiency any attempt by any body of persons to appropriate the property of one class of our fellow-citizens to that of another without rendering a full and fair equivalent therefor.

Mayor WOOD asked the Chairman to read that portion of the preamble reflecting upon adopted citizens again.

Gen. NYE said there was none that reflected upon adopted citizens. He read the preamble again, and he had not meant to reflect upon the adopted citizens.

Mayor WOOD said there was a reflection there.

Gen. NYE asked if his Honor would point it out.

Mayor WOOD replied that Gen. NYE in his preamble, after speaking of the inflammatory speeches which were made, inciting the poor to unlawful acts of violence, spoke of the countries "from which these persons have emigrated," so that the inference was that our adopted citizens were the persons referred to. He should not vote for the resolutions in that shape.

Gen. NYE supported his preamble. He meant to exhibit the contrast between our institutions and those of the countries from which most of these people had emigrated, and to show them that threats would not accomplish anything here. He himself had heard men who spoke in foreign languages, and whom his eyes and ears assured him were foreigners, make threats on the steps of the City Hall.

Mayor WOOD said there were threats made by designing men, sent there for the purpose.

General NYE said the Mayor knew more about that than he did.

Mayor WOOD—They are not Democrats.

General NYE—I haven't said anything about Democrats.

Mr. BOWEN suggested that the word "Europe" be inserted instead of "The countries from which these persons, &c., have emigrated."

Mayor WOOD said he had already given orders, as Mayor, to the Superintendent and Deputy-Superintendent concerning the preservation of the public peace in view of the present excitement.

General NYE did not intend to infringe any of the rights of the Mayor; the Commissioners had enough to do to attend to their own duties. He would not consent to the amendments of Mr. BOWEN, which made nonsense of the preamble.

A motion made by Mr. CHOLWELL to refer the matter to a Committee of Three was lost. Mr. BOWEN, in voting in the negative, said he did so in the hope that General NYE would vote for the amendment.

General NYE would not do so.

Mayor WOOD said there was a gross calumny in the preamble.

General NYE denied it. He held it as much the duty of the Police Commissioners to prevent bloodshed and riot as to quell an insurrection after it did break out. An ounce of prevention was worth a great many blows struck.

Mayor WOOD was not to be a party to any such wholesale assertions against adopted citizens as was contained in those resolutions.

Mr. STRANAHAN was sorry the Mayor was so tenacious.

General NYE defended his resolutions and preamble from the aspersions which had been cast upon them. In them he had pointed out the difference between the Republican institutions of this country and the institutions of monarchical Governments. They were rather apologetical in behalf of these people who paraded the streets, laying the blame of their behavior upon the institutions of the countries from which they came, instead of upon themselves. He respected the rights of these people—desired to say nothing against them. He thanked God that he never belonged to a Know-Nothing Lodge. He thought all men equally entitled to the protection of our laws. He thought as much of the foreigners as the Mayor did, though he didn't, perhaps, stand in as much need of them. [Laughter, in which the Mayor did not join.] The object of the resolutions was to show the foreigners that our laws compelled us to take care of them if they behaved themselves, and to see to it that they did behave themselves.

Mr. BOWEN pressed his amendment, which was finally adopted, General NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN voting against it.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. STRANAHAN offered the resignation of patrolman Brian Meehan, of the Fourth District. It was accepted.

Mr. CHOLWELL asked if anything had been done about the charges against Connolly, in the First Ward.

Gen. NYE answered that the charges had been made against him.

The name of Mr. Collins, of the Ninth Ward, was presented by Gen. NYE, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of patrolman Meehan. The subject was postponed.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Board adjourn till to-morrow (this) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Gen. NYE inquired why to-morrow was named. Did they want to meet then?

Mayor WOOD said it might be necessary for them to meet then.

The motion was carried.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BOARD of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the chair. Several petitions, *pro* and *con*., on the matter of the New-Haven and the Harlem Railroad Companies using steam below Forty-second-street, were presented and referred. The bills of those who filled up the polls for the last elections were referred to the Comptroller, with power.

PAYING LABORERS.

The following was presented by Alderman JACKSON:

Resolved, That he be, and is hereby authorized and instructed to draw his warrant in favor of paying the laborers employed on the public roads, who have not received compensation therefor, with the proof being furnished that such work has been performed, in accordance with the bills furnished therefor. Laid over, under the rule.

WORK—THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The following was offered by Alderman BAKER, and adopted:

Whereas, It is believed that at least 2,000 persons might be employed in the construction of the new Reservoir, and as the whole matter is now being litigated in the Courts, as to the award of the contract made by the Croton Aqueduct Department; and

Whereas, These suits are now pending in the matter; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation report to this Board the condition of the suits now pending in the said matter, and whether there is any prospect of an early termination thereof, in order that the money assessed may be immediately applied to the construction of the proposed new Reservoir.

The following was offered by Alderman TUCKER, and adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the stringency of the times, thousands of the laboring classes are being thrown out of employment, thereby causing much suffering and destitution, at a season of the year when there is no prospect of any change for the better for some months to come, but must continue to grow worse, and

Whereas, The signs of the times indicate a state of suffering and destitution far beyond anything of the kind that has taken place in the annals of this City since its foundation—a state of things that should admonish the Government, as well as the citizens generally, to be wise in time and adopt some measures whereby the same may be alleviated, and therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to confer with the Governors of the Almshouse, the Philanthropic Associations and the citizens generally, as to the best measures to be adopted in relation to the subject, and report the result to this Board at an early day.

The Chair announced as such Committee Aldermen TUCKER, BAKER and HARRIS.

Alderman FARRINGTON offered several Whereases, and the following resolution on the same subject:

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshouse Department be requested to state, into consideration the expediency of quickly augmenting an efficient corps of outside visitors for the suffering poor, so your Committee believe, to satisfy the most skeptical, that the present is only a temporary embarrassment. At that time the whole country was impoverished. From Maine to Texas, which latter was not then ours, we were dependent upon Europe for the very grain we used to support life—and we could only pay for it in specie and cotton—the first of which articles was immeasurably scarcer than now, as was also the second, for the reason that the absolute production of silver and gold amounted then, and for 100 years previous, to only $50,000,000 per annum, through the whole world, while during the past eleven years it has amounted to $130,000,000 per annum, of which we have had more in proportion than any other nation. So much for the specie, except this, that England and Russia, prior to 11 years since, owned, in respect to the United States specie as ten to one—now we are nearly even with them. Our cotton was even scarcer than specie, for the United States Bank had undertaken to control the whole of our cotton crop, both that in hand and that coming forward, and from the foreign advances made to that institution, and others concerned with it, we found ourselves with a vast portion of that article of payment in the hands of foreign owners. For three years previous we had had short crops, and when the crisis overtook us, in the midst of what was called the "great land fever," the price of cotton at the seaboard was 20 cents, while the prices of all the necessaries of life were exorbitant at a high price, and rose very soon after.

"The laboring classes, as a class, were [illegible] to [illegible] employment; but ample provision can be made for the deserving at all times, and the public may rest assured that the Common Council will take such measures as may be deemed needful in the premises; but the unemployed must forbear until such provision can be made, and remember that the peace and good order of society must be maintained throughout the "crisis."

The following resolutions are, therefore, respectfully recommended for your adoption:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to adopt the suggestions contained in the message of his Honor the Mayor, transmitted to the Common Council on the 23d of October last, relative to the issue of stock to procure large supplies of food to be furnished at cost prices to the laborers employed on the public works.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to expedite as much as possible the contemplated grading of Hamilton Square and that upon the passage of the Central-park improvement appropriation he take immediate steps to realize the money contemplated to be raised by the passage of the ordinance.

Resolved, That in making up the annual Tax levy for the year 1858, the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert therein, in addition to the annual appropriation for roads, the sum of $50,000, to be expended in macadamizing the Second-avenue from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, and such other streets and avenues as the Common Council may from time to time direct.

THOMAS McSPEDON,
PETER FULLMER,
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE,
} Committee on Finance.

On motion of Alderman WILSON the report was accepted, the resolutions adopted, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Board voted to concur with the Councilmen to appoint a Special Committee in relation to a site for a Post-Office.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

The Honorable the Mayor entered, and took a seat beside the President.

REPORT ON THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message was called up and read.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of the Common Council adopting measures whereby the public works might be advanced and unemployed labor be made available in the coming season, as well as granting aid to the working classes in supporting themselves and their families pending the present financial difficulties, as suggested in the communication from his Honor the Mayor, of the 26th ult., and in the application of the workingmen for employment, respectfully report—

That much consideration and reflection have been given to this subject so highly important at the present time. It is with difficulty that a speedy solution can be had and a course of action entered upon that will render forthwith the essential aid called for in the message of the Mayor and the petition of the unemployed workingmen.

While your Committee cordially agree with His Honor in respect to the necessity of relieving the poor, and particularly the working classes—a movement dictated alike by policy and humanity—they are obliged to state their confirmed opinion that your honorable body had not the power to provide the relief necessary, in the direct manner pointed out by His Honor. The Common Council has not the right to enforce the improvement of Central Park, the repairing of the streets and docks, nor the constructing of wharves and slips. All executive power in these matters is vested in certain commissions and departments, and the full extent to which the Council can legally go is to recommend and urge upon the said different commissions, &c., to whom are intrusted the construction, repairing, &c., of any public works and the cleaning, guttering and sewering of the streets, the especial necessity now existing of employing, to the fullest extent possible, those of our working people now out of employment; and that this be done your Committee would earnestly recommend.

The great influx of immigrants during the present year has served to increase the number of unemployed hands in our midst, as the larger portion of these arriving have remained in the city instead of seeking homes in our less populous districts, and your Committee are of opinion that a great proportion of the destitution, as well as the inability to procure work now existing and complained of, may be attributed to this fact, rather than to the existing monetary difficulties, to wit: that there is a greater supply of workmen than any ordinary demand would call for.

His Honor suggests the possibility that violence may be resorted to by the laboring classes in case they be not speedily relieved or furnished with work, but your Committee have only to hope that all fears upon this point may prove groundless, and perceive no means within the power of the Council to avert any such unhappy result, while they doubt not that in the case of the occurrence of which the proper authorities will be prepared to act in the premises with promptness and decision.

The Common Council, as has been already stated, being but a legislative body, has but little, if any, compulsory power over the departments of our government; it enacts laws and ordinances directing certain work to be done, but cannot interfere with executive duty; if the departments neglect to act, or are restrained by judicial procedures, as in the case of the construction of the new reservoir—a work of great necessity to the inhabitants of this City, and which, if under contract, would give at once employment to large numbers.

Again, two or three commissions created by the last Legislature, are composed of State officers, who are entirely beyond the control of the Common Council, except so far as regards appropriations, such as the Central Park and the new City Hall commissions.

Your Committee would further state that a Special Committee has already been unanimously appointed by the Board to confer with a like committee to be appointed, by the Board of Aldermen, to take into consideration the expediency of immediate action by the Common Council upon the erection of a Post-Office. The undersigned, therefore, do not deem it within their province to report thereon, as doubtless the said committee will promptly discharge the duties intrusted to them as soon as the Board of Aldermen shall appoint their committee, which it is hoped will be done forthwith.

Your Committee would now beg leave to allude to the subject of street cleaning, because of the most essential requirements of the City, and which would give employment to a very large number of laborers. The Board of Councilmen have adopted, by three-fourths vote, at a certain rate per annum, which they have deemed advantageous, and which would guarantee to the City cleanliness. The contract is now before the Board of Aldermen for action, which your Committee hope will be had at an early day.

The subject of regulating Hamilton-square is well worthy the immediate attention of the Common Council as an improvement that will be a two-fold benefit to the City. This matter has passed the Board of Aldermen, and awaits the action of the Council and simply requires a concurrence. This measure if made effective, would give employment to large numbers of the poor. Your Committee accordingly urge upon the Board the propriety of the adoption at an early moment.

The business of the Street Department is unfortunately paralyzed. At least one-half of the executive duties of the City Government are vested in this department. It has, or ought to have, the supervision of repairing, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, docks, slips and wharves; of sewering, repairing and lighting sewers, and superintending construction and repairing of public roads; the care of public buildings and places, and the "filling up of sunken lots." This work, indeed, is done under ordinances of the Common Council, but legislation in the premises at this time would result in but little benefit either to the City or the working classes.

Again, the Common Council can do but little through the Croton Aqueduct Department, which has charge of the structures and property connected with the aqueduct, and these are either complete, or do not admit of Winter work, the construction of all sewers being prohibited after the first day of December in each year. The commencement of the new reservoir, as previously alluded to, is prevented by litigation, and the Common Council can but direct by ordinance, through this Department, the paving, repaving, and repairing of streets.

Thus your Committee has reviewed the powers of the Common Council to advance the public works and give employment to the laboring classes thereby, and by this review it will be seen that but little can be effected, especially by this Board, except what may be accomplished by urgent recommendation.

Your Committee present the following recapitulation:

The regulation of the Central Park and the construction of the new City Hall are in the entire charge of powerful State Commissions, beyond the control of the Common Council.

The new Reservoir is before the courts for adjudication as to whom the contract shall be awarded.

The subject of the construction of a Post-Office is in the hands of a Special Committee of active members of this Board, who are unable to act until the Board of Aldermen appoint a like Committee.

The contract for street-cleaning has passed the Council, and awaits the action of the Board of Aldermen.

The matter of regulating Hamilton-square demands the immediate attention of the Board.

The Street Department is paralyzed, and the little that can be done through the Croton Aqueduct Department the Common Council will doubtless order.

In concluding their report upon the message of his Honor, your Committee would beg leave to state their full assurance of the readiness of your honorable body to assume any and all responsibility justly enfolding upon it in consequence of its acts, trusting in the purity of the motives inspiring it.

In accordance with the foregoing report, the following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That the Central Park Commission is hereby requested to employ, forthwith, from fifteen hundred to two thousand of the workingmen of this City in the regulating and improving of the Central Park, and that they likewise be requested to return the names and residences of those employed to the Common Council.

2. *Resolved*, That the Common Council will make provision for the payment of any such number of men employed by the aforesaid Commission on Central Park.

3. *Resolved*, That this Board will immediately concur in the adoption of the resolutions pertaining to the regulating Hamilton-square.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department is hereby requested to commence and proceed immediately with all work now under their charge and which has been ordered by the Common Council, and to report what further contracts can be made which will be beneficial to the City and give employment to the laboring classes; and that the said department use their best endeavors to have the paving of Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street proceeded with, in accordance with the ordinance already passed by the Common Council, without delay, as the same would furnish work for a considerable number of men; and, also that no efforts of the said Department be spared to have the construction of the new reservoir commenced at an early day.

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshouse be and they are hereby requested to purchase such stores of corn, corn meal and other provisions, in anticipation of extreme destitution among the laboring population, as suggested in the message of his Honor the Mayor.

Councilman BOOLE moved the reception of the Report and the adoption of the resolution.

Councilman FRANKLIN claimed that the suggestion of the Mayor did not go far enough. His Honor's proposal was well enough as far as it went, but it would be better to make an appropriation, employ the unemployed, and pay them for their labor. It would be well to build the City Hall.

Councilman MCCAMBLE asked why the Board could not concur at once with the action of the Board of Aldermen.

A member called the speaker to order. That was not the question now.

Councilman BOOLE remarked that the Committee had pointed out the deficiencies in the plan of the Mayor, and had suggested what might be done in furnishing employment for the laboring men.

At the request of a member of the Board a portion of the report was again read.

Councilman BRADY thought the report very good as far as it went. But the frost would be in the ground before action was taken, and how then would laboring-men to be set to work? He understood the subject well. How was the difficulty to be got over with the Street Commissioners? Two months or more must elapse before anything could be done, if even these resolutions were passed. If a difficulty still existed, why not take immediate measures to remove it? It was the duty of the Committee to do something further. Who could go on and grade the streets as things stood now? It was true the Croton Board might do something, but it would be little. Before the contracts were before the Board, the frost would prevent anything from being done in Hamilton-square. If some of the objectionable ordinances were repealed, he would vote for these resolutions; but he did not want to vote in bad faith, so as to blind and deceive the laborers.

Councilman BOOLE said that the contractors had told him they could employ eighty men if they were only allowed to proceed. Certain parties connected with the Board were opposed to the Democratic party. That was the secret. It was said "it was the Common Council! it was the Mayor!" That was all humbug.

Councilman BRADY thought the matter was too serious for "buncombe." Why not pass resolutions to compel the department to proceed with the paving? But what then? How were the poor to be employed in grading the streets? Why not go on, grade the streets and get over the difficulty? He believed the gentleman of the Thirtieth was honest in his opinion that these men ought to have work.

Councilman OTTERSON said that the Democratic majority had not passed the appropriation. The Commissioners had no money—the appropriation stuck, and for what? let the majority answer.

Councilman BOOLE said he was in favor of passing that appropriation. It was a quibble, as false as hell to speak of the Commissioners as paralyzed. They were perfectly able to proceed if they would, even though the appropriation had not been made.

Councilman MCCAMBLE said the money had been paid out. He had documentary proofs in his pocket. The Comptroller's receipts showed that $47,943—

Councilman WARNER rose to order.

The President decided the point as well taken.

Councilman JONES said he was thankful that he lived in a land where the oppressor need not be feared. The present time was that of one of the greatest financial revolutions ever known. Some were saying "We want bread." He understood them. We will give you work in less than a month. But do not appear before the Common Council too often, to challenge them, to intimidate them, to compel them to give away provisions or work. Appeal quietly to the authorities to give you work. The executives of the law were only agents of the people—they had no power to give away bread. The people had made the law, and it was not for the Common Council to go behind it." "But this," said he, "we can do. We can employ you on a new Post-Office, and on various other public works, and in a few days the Board would do their duty nobly." He concluded by begging the people to remain calm a little longer.

On vote, the reception of the report was passed unanimously.

It was then moved that the rule be suspended, so as to allow of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen that evening.

Councilman WARNER objected.

Councilman MCCAMBLE was eager that no time should be lost.

Councilman BOOLE explained that his chief reason for moving the suspension was that there was present a very "heavy lobby" of interested parties.

Councilman WARNER was astonished at such declaration. Was the Board to be thus coerced?

Councilman MCCAMBLE rose to order. Some gentleman had declared that the Board was under the influence.

On vote, to wave for the afternoon was lost in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places in reference to the appropriation of [illegible] in improvements in the Central Park, coupled with a [illegible] in favor of [illegible] was taken up.

Councilman WARNER called for information, as he was opposed to granting the whole appropriation. The business of this Committee was conducted in a loose manner. He, as one of the Committee, had attended at one of the meetings of the Committee, but he could neither obtain an entrance nor any information. He moved to amend by substituting $50,000 for $250,000.

The motion was seconded.

Councilman MCCAMBLE was in favor of the whole appropriation. He was well pleased to see that every one engaged as a laborer in that Park had been paid. No fewer than 500 had been employed.

Councilman WARNER—For how long?

Councilman MCCAMBLE—For a year long. He employed as long as the money lasted. (A laugh.) Let the people be employed, and not a fair and honest mechanic would ask more than $1 a day. The money literally expended would all circulate again.

Councilman WARNER asked if any reply had been forwarded to the communications from that Board.

The President replied in the negative.

Councilman MCCAMBLE remarked that he had not had the proof in his pocket then. He now produced the vouchers [illegible] who had the other night visited and obtained the [illegible] he had made application for employment [illegible] that (Councilman WARNER) [illegible] ding to Councilman WARNER.) (A laugh.)

Councilman WARNER took his seat.

Councilman MCCAMBLE would defend his proposition. [illegible] the Board vote with him and satisfy the people that their feeling was a correct one.

On the question of suspension of the rules, 23 voted in the negative, and 7 in the affirmative.

His Honor the Mayor left the room prior to this vote, and several visitors in the lobby went away soon after.

A number of petitions were then presented. One to compel the Harlem Railway Company to furnish accommodation above Forty-second-street. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

On the question of appropriating $250,000 for the Presidents of the Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen, in their capacity of members of the Board of Health, the vote was unanimously in the affirmative.

Councilman OTTERSON moved that the Street Departments be requested to report immediately if any work under way, or contracted to be done, was suspended, and for what reason.

CHARGES AND MANLY DEFIANCE.

The Report of a Committee, embodying in a series of resolutions, condemnatory of the action of the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department was read, and straight to be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman KERNAN, Chairman of the Committee, pressed for action upon the matter. It was time to be liberated that City officials should wilfully misunderstand the provisions of the charter. They could neither obtain an entrance nor any information. He moved to amend by substituting $50,000 for $250,000.

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Councilman KERNAN, Chairman of the Committee, pressed for action upon the matter. It was time to be liberated that City officials should wilfully misunderstand the provisions of the charter. They could neither obtain an entrance nor any information. He had confidence in the character of the members of the Commission.

Councilman MORRIS said money appropriated a very important character had been put by the Board of Councilmen to that Commission. As to passing the appropriation, he thought it too much; and as it was not for the condition of the times, he would vote against it. But it was for the sake of employing the men reduced to beggary that he was willing to vote for the whole appropriation.

Councilman OTTERSON said it had been said that Commissioners could go on if they chose. This was not true. Many present knew it was not true. The Councilmen had raised a storm about their ears, and now threw the blame on the Commissioners. That was cowardly. The Commissioners could not move a step without the appropriation unless they paid the laborers out of their own pockets.

Councilman KERNAN—Or borrowed the additional sum of $50,000 recently appropriated.

Councilman OTTERSON corrected the statement. That was not so.

Councilman BULTEEL would bear the correction, so long as his statements were not characterized as "buncombe." (A laugh.) He should vote for the entire appropriation to-night, as the necessities of the poor must be met. "What should we do," said he, "if our wants were like those poor men? We should break into the public treasury."

A Voice—You do that already.

Councilman WARNER—You ought to do no such thing.

Cries of "Simmer down"—cries of inquiries—"Question, question," during which the reporter [illegible] attempted to explain why he was present in favor of a lower appropriation.

On vote the amendment was lost. On the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, 17 voted in the affirmative and one in the negative.

Councilman WARNER moved to suspend the rules to take up other papers.

Councilman BOOLE would be willing if any thing could be gained by it. But the department to which allusion had been made—the Street Commissioner—was in such a difficulty that nothing would be gained by it.

Councilman WARNER defended his proposition. Let

The New-York Times, Tuesday, December 10, 1957.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—NOV. 9.

Before Hon. Judge Barnard.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Thomas Hunter.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Goodman vs. Greer, Sheriff.—Motion granted, without costs.

Trask vs. Blanchard.—Motion denied, without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

It was understood that John Rodgers would be tried yesterday for the murder of John Swanson, in the Tenth-avenue, a few weeks ago, and a large crowd was assembled to commence the trial, but the counsel for the prisoner the trial was postponed till to-day.

The Judge pronounced his decision on the application for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to D. Tilden Ropes, Superintendent and Resident Physician of the Metropolitan Asylum, and commanding him to produce and shall forthwith discharge Thomas Hamilton, a lunatic confined in the Asylum, unless he shall be legally detained as a lunatic. The petition not having been signed by the petitioner, before the Master, and the return to the writ showing that the petitioner was legally detained as a lunatic, the writ was dismissed.

The return to the writ showed that not only was the petitioner insane, but that he was dangerous to be at large, and that his friends were willing that he should remain in the Asylum.

The case was argued by Charles B. Sedgwick, who represented the petitioner, and Charles O'Conor, who represented the Asylum.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sandford.

Wright vs. Wright.—Divorce granted.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Recorder Scott and Aldermen Cornell and Purdy.

The Court met at 10 A.M., and proceeded to the trial of Thomas Hamilton, indicted for the murder of Patrick Dolan, on the 10th of March, 1857. The petition not having been signed by the petitioner, before the Master, and the return showing that he was insane, and that he was dangerous to be at large, and that his friends were willing that he should remain in the Asylum, the writ was dismissed.

The case was argued by Charles B. Sedgwick, who represented the petitioner, and Charles O'Conor, who represented the Asylum.

Mr. Sedgwick.—It is true, that a party in the petitioner's situation, cannot be discharged on habeas corpus, if he is insane, and a proper subject for confinement in a lunatic asylum. But the petitioner is not insane, and is not a proper subject for confinement in a lunatic asylum. He is a person of sound mind, and is entitled to his liberty. He is confined in the Asylum, by the return, on the ground that he is dangerous to be at large. But he is not dangerous to be at large. He has been confined in the Asylum for more than a year, and has conducted himself properly during that time. He is not dangerous to be at large, and is entitled to his discharge.

Mr. O'Conor.—It is true, that a party in the petitioner's situation, cannot be confined in a lunatic asylum, if he is not insane, and a proper subject for confinement in a lunatic asylum. But the petitioner is insane, and is a proper subject for confinement in a lunatic asylum. He is dangerous to be at large, and is not entitled to his discharge. He has been confined in the Asylum for more than a year, and has conducted himself properly during that time. He is not dangerous to be at large, and is entitled to his discharge.

The Court then proceeded to charge the jury, and the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The Court then adjourned to 10 A.M. to-day.

COURT CALENDARS—TUESDAY, Nov. 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 606, 492, 491, 427, 636, 257, 182, 494, 671, 522, 118, 552, 201, 660, 621, 341, 326, 606, 609, 614, 616, 236, 69, 369, 649, 647.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Bayard Cutting vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—Nos. 26, 32, 36, 40.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Bayard Cutting vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—Nos. 3990, 1592, 314, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 331, 306, 556, 576, 597, 1037, 264.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Bayard Cutting vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—Nos. 10—Nos. 30 to 36, 38, 40.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Bayard Cutting vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—Nos. 3990, 1592, 314, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 331, 306, 556, 576, 597, 1037, 264.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Bayard Cutting vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—Nos. 10—Nos. 30 to 36, 38, 40.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Edwards, deceased.—Testimony was resumed and closed. Mr. Charles Edwards, Lawrence McKee, Jas. McKee, Caroline McKee and Archer McKee, all next of kin to Dr. Burdell, deceased, were examined. Their testimony was substantially the same as that given on the trial of the case. It was shown, that Dr. Burdell had made a will, and that Mrs. Cunningham's application to probate their rights on Mrs. Cunningham's application was made under the impression that Dr. Burdell had died intestate. The testimony was closed, and the case was adjourned to Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock.

Ann E. Hennessy et al. vs. The Trustees of the Village of Flushing et al.—The plaintiff's intestate was killed by a fall of earth while digging a cellar in a lot belonging to the defendants, on the 10th of April, 1857. The defendants had given the contract for digging the cellar to one Hallett, who employed the deceased and others to do the work. The deceased was working at the bottom of the cellar, and was engaged in digging a trench for the purpose of laying down a drain, when the earth caved in upon him, and caused his death. The defendants claim that they are not liable, as they had given the contract to Hallett, who was an independent contractor, and had employed the deceased. The plaintiff claims that the defendants are liable, as they had reserved the right to direct the manner in which the work should be done, and had in fact given directions as to the manner in which it should be done. The case was submitted to the Court, on the pleadings and proofs, and decision reserved.

Thomas Hall vs. Thomas Mitchell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Laura R. Hennessy et al. vs. The Trustees of Flushing et al.—The plaintiff's intestate was killed by a fall of earth while digging a cellar in a lot belonging to the defendants, on the 10th of April, 1857. The defendants had given the contract for digging the cellar to one Hallett, who employed the deceased and others to do the work. The deceased was working at the bottom of the cellar, and was engaged in digging a trench for the purpose of laying down a drain, when the earth caved in upon him, and caused his death. The defendants claim that they are not liable, as they had given the contract to Hallett, who was an independent contractor, and had employed the deceased. The plaintiff claims that the defendants are liable, as they had reserved the right to direct the manner in which the work should be done, and had in fact given directions as to the manner in which it should be done. The case was submitted to the Court, on the pleadings and proofs, and decision reserved.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad vs. Henry H. Cammack, &c.—Judgment for defendant. Accession with liberty to plaintiffs to amend, so as to separate all defendants above the Cocks interposed, passed before trial, may properly be joined in a suit against each and every defendant, at the option of the plaintiffs. (2 Paige 375.) or the usual term.

Laura R. Hennessy et al. vs. The Trustees of et al.—The plaintiff's intestate was killed by a fall of earth while digging a cellar in a lot belonging to the defendants, on the 10th of April, 1857. The defendants had given the contract for digging the cellar to one Hallett, who employed the deceased and others to do the work. The deceased was working at the bottom of the cellar, and was engaged in digging a trench for the purpose of laying down a drain, when the earth caved in upon him, and caused his death. The defendants claim that they are not liable, as they had given the contract to Hallett, who was an independent contractor, and had employed the deceased. The plaintiff claims that the defendants are liable, as they had reserved the right to direct the manner in which the work should be done, and had in fact given directions as to the manner in which it should be done. The case was submitted to the Court, on the pleadings and proofs, and decision reserved.

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Thomas Hall vs. Thomas Mitchell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Laura R. Hennessy et al. vs. The Trustees of et al.—The plaintiff's intestate was killed by a fall of earth while digging a cellar in a lot belonging to the defendants, on the 10th of April, 1857. The defendants had given the contract for digging the cellar to one Hallett, who employed the deceased and others to do the work. The deceased was working at the bottom of the cellar, and was engaged in digging a trench for the purpose of laying down a drain, when the earth caved in upon him, and caused his death. The defendants claim that they are not liable, as they had given the contract to Hallett, who was an independent contractor, and had employed the deceased. The plaintiff claims that the defendants are liable, as they had reserved the right to direct the manner in which the work should be done, and had in fact given directions as to the manner in which it should be done. The case was submitted to the Court, on the pleadings and proofs, and decision reserved.

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Thomas Hall vs. Thomas Mitchell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

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A Word of Counsel to Intelligent Workingmen.

The question by large bands of men in dependent language in the streets and squares of New-York, of every nationality, covering the "rights of labor" as a fact which ludicrous so much ulcerous upon the public mind, and which cannot be overlooked by the Police Commissioners or the Common Council of the city.

Conventions have been held in this city, and in other cities, which have accepted the principle that labor has a right to combine for the purpose of securing a fair remuneration for its services, and that it has a right to refuse to work for any employer who refuses to pay such wages. Committees have been appointed, already by adjourn, and are now actively engaged in collecting statistics, and in devising means for the organization of the laboring classes. Public meetings have been held, and are to be held, at which addresses are made, and resolutions adopted, declaring that labor is entitled to a certain share of the profits of capital, and that it is the duty of the Common Council to see that this right is not infringed upon.

Now, we have no objection to any of these movements, provided they are conducted in a peaceable manner, and with a proper regard for the rights of others. We have no objection to the formation of Trades Unions, or Associations, for the purpose of protecting the interests of those who belong to them, provided they do not attempt to control the rights of others who do not choose to belong to them. We have no objection to the payment of such wages as the employer may be willing to pay, and the laborer may be willing to receive, provided the latter is free to work for whom he pleases, and the former is free to employ whom he pleases. We have no objection to the payment of wages by the day, week, month, or year, provided the contract is fairly made, and is honestly carried out by both parties. We have no objection to the payment of wages by the piece, provided the work is done in a workmanlike manner, and the employer is not compelled to pay for work which is not done in a workmanlike manner. We have no objection to the payment of wages in money, provided the employer is not compelled to pay in any other medium. We have no objection to the payment of wages in provisions, provided the laborer is not compelled to take provisions which he does not want, or which are not of a good quality. We have no objection to the payment of wages in clothing, provided the laborer is not compelled to take clothing which he does not want, or which is not of a good quality. We have no objection to the payment of wages in store orders, provided the laborer is not compelled to take store orders which he does not want, or which are not of a good quality. We have no objection to the payment of wages in any way that may be agreed upon between the employer and the employed, provided the latter is not compelled to accept that which he does not want, or which is

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE—No goods received after THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PAINTINGS.

GRAND ANTEDILUVIAL MONSTERS—BELLAH MUSIC AT SALE AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

WILLSELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY.

BY HENDON BLAZER.

BANK NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE LAST FIVE DAYS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST KIVE DAYS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST KIVE DAYS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST K

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.

Cash on hand $1,314,456 61
Deposits 1,314,456 61
Average amount of Deposits, Nov. 7, 1857 ..... 1,314,456 61

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.

Capital $1,313,723 89
Deposits 1,313,723 89
Average amount of Deposits 1,313,723 89
Average amount of Circulation 1,313,723 89
Average amount of Loans and Discounts 1,313,723 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EBENEZER LEWIS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of November, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.

Capital $1,313,723 89
Deposits 1,313,723 89
Average amount of Deposits 1,313,723 89
Average amount of Circulation 1,313,723 89
Average amount of Loans and Discounts 1,313,723 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. EBENEZER LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of November, 1857.

E. D. TATOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 300, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Last Speaker Duly Vindicated.

We have ostensibly the following additional par-

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Imports in Undrawn Depositi 4,371,618
Increase in the Specie 1,000
Increase in Legal Tenders 95,504
Increase in Circulation 4,000,777
Decrease in Loans 2,000,000
Saturday, Dec. 31 1,000,000

The Official Average of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 7, the particulars of which are given in another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 8, 1856.	Nov. 7, 1857.	Dec. 31, 1857.
Capital	$49,843,000	$49,819,000	$49,819,000
Loans	108,606,089	92,606,341	92,317,736
Specie	11,916,450	16,402,152	13,853,441
Circulation	6,966,731	6,434,913	6,352,769
Deposits	60,527,631	68,686,779	61,402,066
Exchange	25,606,456	13,506,897	9,610,306
Gross Deposits	86,134,087	82,193,676	71,012,372
Undrawn	25,606,456	13,506,897	9,610,306
Imports	12,916,943	6,407,463	5,403,300

GOVERNMENT EXCHEQUER.

	Nov. 9, 1856.	Nov. 7, 1857.	Dec. 31, 1857.
Sub-Treasury	$12,916,943	$6,407,463	$5,403,300
Custom-House	6,503,631	26,464,807	24,324,156
Total	$19,420,574	$32,872,270	$29,727,456

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $118,909; paid $187,678, and held, at the close, $5,138,814.

The Department at Washington reports that diarn in all the depositories, the total sum of $9,068,181.

The Government receives and disburses in Exchange to-day at 9 per cent premium.

The Assistant Treasurer at Boston reports that he is prepared to receive deposits, and that he is ready to pay drafts.

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The Assistant Treasurer at Boston reports that he is prepared to receive deposits, and that he is ready to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia has made arrangements to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Charleston is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Chicago is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Portland is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Buffalo is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Pittsburgh is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Louisville is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Detroit is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Milwaukee is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Dubuque is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Keokuk is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Omaha is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Leavenworth is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Fort Scott is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Lecompton is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Topeka is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Wyandotte is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Kansas City is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

The Assistant Treasurer at Atchison is prepared to receive deposits, and to pay drafts.

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